

MULTILATERAL TRADE  
NEGOTIATIONS  
THE URUGUAY ROUND

RESTRICTED

MTN.GNG/NG5/W/150/Rev.1  
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Special Distribution

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Group of Negotiations on Goods (GATT)

Negotiating Group on Agriculture

SYNOPTIC TABLE OF NEGOTIATING PROPOSALS SUBMITTED  
PURSUANT TO PARAGRAPH 11 OF THE MID-TERM  
REVIEW AGREEMENT ON AGRICULTURE

Note by the Secretariat

Revision

1. This document has been prepared by the secretariat on its own initiative, and therefore cannot be considered to bind the participants in the negotiations in any way. Its primary purpose is to present, as succinctly and systematically as possible, the various proposals and positions that have been submitted since the Mid-Term Review Agreement on Agriculture.

2. The present revision includes views and comments submitted to the secretariat in accordance with paragraph 1 of MTN.GNG/NG5/19 by Austria, Colombia, India, Japan, Mexico and the net food-importing developing countries, as well as summaries of communications presented by Israel at the February meeting of the Negotiating Group (NG5/W/153) and, more recently, by Canada (NG5/W/159) and Switzerland (NG5/W/160).

3. This summary cannot claim always to be perfectly accurate. It can sometimes be very difficult to summarize briefly a large number of complex proposals, some detailed, others more vague.

4. Likewise, it is not claimed that the classification used is either the only or the best one possible. Its main advantage is that it offers an overview of some of the major issues which the negotiations will have to resolve in the coming months.

5. The secretariat considered that this work had to be done in order to improve its own grasp of the many inputs concerning the problem which are scattered throughout a copious array of documents. Its sole aim is to make it easier to keep in mind a number of reference points in this wealth of diffuse documentation. It is not altogether impossible that it may be of similar use to the participants in the negotiations.

<u>INTERNAL SUPPORT</u>			
	<u>UNITED STATES (NG5/W/118)</u>	<u>CAIRNS GROUP (NG5/W/128)</u>	<u>EUROPEAN COMMUNITY (NG5/W/145)</u>
1. AIMS	More effective orientation of domestic agricultural policies to market forces through substantial progressive reductions in trade-distorting elements of internal support policies.	Substantial progressive reduction in the most trade-distorting policies. Minimum specific policy adjustments with some flexibility overall.	Progressively reduce support and protection to extent necessary to re-establish balanced markets and a more market-oriented agricultural trading system.
2. REFORM PROCESS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Policy Coverage</li> </ul> <p>All domestic programmes (incl. sub-national) within the scope of the negotiation. Establish general policy categories, classified by degree of trade distortion (most, less, minimal). See Annex 3 for details.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Product Coverage</li> </ul> <p>HS: 1 to 23 plus 24, 32, 03, 33, 01, 35, 01-35, 03, 41, 01-41, 03, 43, 01-43, 02, 44, 01-44, 12, 51, 01-51, 03, 52, 01-52, 02.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Commitments</li> </ul> <p>Policy-specific and generally commodity-specific. Three levels, corresponding to policy categories above (see page 8):           <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(a) policies to be phased out - e.g. administered prices, production-linked income support;</li> <li>(b) policies to be disciplined - others incl. general input subsidies; see AMS, below;</li> <li>(c) permitted policies - e.g. decoupled income support, disaster aid, some stockpiling programmes.</li> </ul> </p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- AMS</li> </ul> <p>Vehicle for support reduction commitment, in category (b), above. Bind at progressively reduced rates over transition period. AMS to include all support not either prohibited or permitted under new rules (below). Excludes border measures.</p>	<p>Three policy categories: (1) most trade-distorting (market price support, direct payments); (2) trade-impacting (e.g. input subsidies); (3) not linked to production or trade.</p> <p>HS: 1 to 23 plus 24, 32, 03, 33, 01, 35, 01-35, 03, 41, 01-41, 03, 43, 01-43, 02, 44, 01-44, 12, 51, 01-51, 03, 52, 01-52, 02.</p> <p>By policy category above: (1) target reductions to include annual commodity-specific cuts in producer prices and total AMS (where AMS not calculable, producer prices and budget expenditure); (2) annual reductions in budget expenditure; (3) surveillance, possible eventual disciplines.</p> <p>Some flexibility of policy mix to achieve agreed reductions in trade-distorting support.</p>	<p>All support having impact on agriculture and trade. SMU (see below) to include all measures impacting on farmers' production decisions, mainly price supports, direct production-linked payments, commodity-specific input cost reduction.</p> <p>All agricultural products. SMU product coverage as below.</p> <p>In terms of SMU. Commitments must involve clear movement to reduce relative scale of movement to 1986 reference year. Scale of movement to relate to world market - e.g. prices - through mechanism to be developed. Commitments to be expressed as percentage SMU reduction, both unit and total. May vary by product (group). Priority to product sectors in structural surplus/risk of disruption (cereals, rice, sugar, oilseeds, milk, beef, veal, pigmeat, eggs and poultry). Equivalent commitments for products where SMU not feasible. Processed products also to be covered.</p> <p>SMU (see also W/96) is instrument for commitments as above. Fixed external reference price. Method of quantifying and taking account of production controls to be established.</p> <p>Means of complementary commitments (above): use in monitoring support reductions needs further consideration, as do S+D aspects. Commodity and country coverage as wide as possible. Base years 1986-1988.</p>

INTERNAL SUPPORT (cont'd)

	<u>UNITED STATES (NG5/W/118)</u>	<u>CAIRNS GROUP (NG5/W/128)</u>	<u>EUROPEAN COMMUNITY (NG5/W/145)</u>
<b>2. REFORM PROCESS (cont'd)</b> - Implementation	Over ten years. For policies to be phased out, choice of transition mechanism provided this produces equal annual reductions down to elimination. For policies to be disciplined, negotiated level of linear AMS reductions over transition period.	Over "an agreed period of time" (ten years or less). Deflator to be applied to high-inflation countries' commitments (see also S+D, below).	First stage of five years. Market/trade study in fourth year to establish rate and extent of subsequent reductions. Allow for inflation to ensure comparable adjustments.
<b>3. GATT RULES AND DISCIPLINES</b>	Must establish criteria for identifying policies to be phased out or permitted. Amend GATT instruments accordingly. Both prohibited and permitted policies to be defined in interpretation note (see pp.9-10). Other policies subject to disciplines re nullification or impairment of concessions and serious prejudice/material injury, plus AMS bindings (above).	Three policy categories: (1) prohibited; (2) permitted but subject to discipline; (3) permitted (strict criteria for inclusion - see para. 29). Rules and disciplines on policy-specific parameters to bind reform results for (1) and (2). Improved rules and disciplines on countervailing practices.	See also W/106. Commitments above to be translated into new rules and disciplines either in General Agreement or separate legal instrument. Such commitments to go beyond existing Art. XVI:1 discipline. Consequences of breach of commitment and compensation possibilities should be specified.
<b>4. SPECIAL AND DIFFERENTIAL TREATMENT FOR DEVELOPING COUNTRIES</b>	New rules and disciplines should apply to all contracting parties. Degree of any developing-country variance from implementation schedule on demonstrated need basis. Full compliance with commitments and implementation by advanced developing countries. Less developed can maintain certain development-oriented subsidies, to be reduced as performance improves. Accelerated reductions in developed country support to products of priority export interest to developing countries.	Internal support measures forming integral part of development programmes (indicative list paragraph 39) not subject to any reduction commitments. For trade-distorting support measures, lower commitment to reduce. Time-frame for implementation to be extended by agreed period, with possible readjustment on need basis. Specific needs of net food-importing countries must be taken into account, following principles in para.41.	Flexibility in application of support reduction rules, varying with development level and need, e.g. limited product coverage/different terms of commitment; variable magnitude of reduction and time-frame for implementation. Possible negative effects on net food-importing LDCs alleviated through food aid and concessional sales, to be monitored through Article XVI notifications; and financial assistance to the development of agricultural production in the least developed.
<b>5. NON-TRADE FACTORS</b>	Food security through supply diversification, stockpiling instead of self-sufficiency; other concerns to be addressed by decoupled support (see paragraph 44).	-	-
<b>6. CREDITS</b>	-	-	Positive measures adopted since Punta del Este to be credited through use of 1996 SIU reference year.

INTERNAL SUPPORT

	<u>JAPAN</u> (NG5/W/131)	<u>NORDICS</u> (NG5/W/143)	<u>SWITZERLAND</u> (NG5/W/114)
<b>1. AIMS</b>	Because of multiple roles of agriculture, including food security, domestic support to be clearly distinguished from export subsidies; elimination difficult.	Concerted gradual reduction of support with priority to most trade-distorting and incentives to move to more decoupled forms.	Discipline to be imposed on countries pursuing an essentially non-commercial agricultural policy must have equivalent effects with regard to Mid-Term Review agreed objectives.
<b>2. REFORM PROCESS</b>			
- Policy Coverage	Define category of subsidies to be disciplined (possibly via a Working Group). Trade distortion a, but not sole, criterion. Exclude (e.g.) structural aid; production and surplus control expenditure, social welfare, research and development and environment-oriented subsidies.	As above. Decoupled support would mainly address clearly defined food security, regional, social and environmental objectives.	Countries undertaking minimum access commitment to have greater flexibility in choice of support instruments, provided that they bear bulk of cost themselves, that support does not freeze output composition and that market signals taken into account.
- Product Coverage	All agricultural products. AMS as below.	All agricultural products.	All agricultural products.
- Commitments	AMS the only vehicle for reduction commitments on support and protection - no policy-specific commitments.	In terms of policy elements. Take supply control measures into account.	Countries guaranteeing minimum access also agree to stronger disciplines on internal support, e.g. a possible commitment to convert part of price support to direct payments, and other structural adjustment. Subsidies subject to enhanced disciplines outlined below.
	Subsidies to be disciplined should be placed under "appropriate GATT disciplines such as Subsidies Code".		
- AMS	Policy exclusions as above. Commodity coverage to include major traded products, by product sector. All participating countries to be covered. Take into account: ratio of imports to consumption; exogenous influences on external reference price (use fixed?); domestic production (use an average?); and non-trade concerns.	See also W/49. Use in setting targets and monitoring reduction but not for binding commitments. Policy coverage: most trade-distortion. Non-AMS policies (e.g. payments related to non-trade concerns) subject to monitoring, possible disciplines. Take account of world price and currency fluctuations (fixed external reference price?).	Any AMS commitment should include all agricultural products. AMS should take account of non-trade objectives through definition of a non-negotiable minimum support level and recognition of efforts to divert support to decoupled forms. Decoupled support, e.g. direct income payments for public service functions, to be excluded from AMS. Production control to be reflected through weighting support reduction commitment by market access rate. Reference prices to be fixed and adjusted at regular intervals.

INTERNAL SUPPORT (cont'd)

JAPAN (NG5/W/131)	NORDICS (NG5/W/143)	SWITZERLAND (NG5/W/114)
<b>2. REFORM PROCESS</b> (cont'd) - Implementation	Monitoring of implementation by a surveillance body (Agriculture Committee under GATT Council?).	Reporting and multilateral surveillance of commitments. Sanctions for non-compliance. Production in excess of agreed level donated to international agency for sale to fund agricultural development assistance.
<b>3. GATT RULES AND DISCIPLINES</b>	See commitments, above.	Specific drafting to await clearer picture of reform outcome and extent to which this involves special treatment of agriculture in new rules.
<b>4. SPECIAL AND DIFFERENTIAL TREATMENT FOR DEVELOPING COUNTRIES</b>	Longer time-frame in attaining the longterm objectives of the negotiation. Flexibility in fulfilling commitments to reduce protection and support.	Objective needs of LDCs to be taken into account individually. Possibilities include longer time-frames for implementation and other forms of flexibility in application of commitments. Net food-importers need special attention.
<b>5. NON-TRADE FACTORS</b>	Take into account in negotiations on both rules and support commitment. See also proposed treatment of "basic foodstuffs" under market access.	Take into account through decoupled support (see above); exclude from AMS.
<b>6. CREDITS</b>	To be given for measures reducing support and protection since start of Round.	Recall Mid-Term Review Agreement. Account to be taken of contributions already made.

INTERNAL SUPPORT		AUSTRIA (NG5/W/144)	KOREA (NG5/W/130)	MOROCCO (NG5/W/121)
<b>1. AIMS</b>	Achieve agreed aims of negotiation (reduction, not elimination, of support) while maintaining national agricultural policies, including non-trade elements.	Progressive reduction of inefficient support measures, with due consideration to non-economic factors in agricultural trade.	Reflect specific concerns of developing country undertaking structural reform of agriculture.	
<b>2. REFORM PROCESS</b>				
- Policy Coverage	Classify support measures by effect to establish which to be subject to reduction. Support to be permitted, or exempt from commitments, should include measures related to domestic supply control, decoupled income support, and support in pursuit of non-trade objectives, e.g. social and infrastructural (see indicative list para. 6).	Measures to be allowed (listed para. 15) include subsidies to non-economic function of agriculture, supply control and food reserve policies, non-commodity-specific and infrastructure aid, direct decoupled income support and some deficiency payments.	See AMS, below.	
- Product Coverage	Major traded agricultural commodities.	All agricultural products. AMS as below.	All agricultural products.	
- Commitments	Specific obligations to be negotiated, following Mid-Term Review options of policy-specific, AMS or combination approach.	Through strengthened GATT rules and AMS.	See AMS, below.	
- AMS	See NG5/W/107. Whether monitoring or operational role to be clarified in negotiation. Either way total aggregate value should be used. Policy coverage to exclude general and decoupled support and supply control measures, food aid and disaster relief; include trade-distorting measures listed in para. 2 of NG5/W/107. Product coverage initially only major traded commodities (e.g. cereals, milk). Fixed world market reference price; three-to five-year average calculated in national currencies. Take into account transport costs.	Useful as a means of operating and monitoring support and protection reductions. Measure support per former. Clarify technical issues (para. 20). Exclude or deduct policy measures related to non-trade concerns, and internal support or NTMs permitted under rules and disciplines as revised (listed para. 22). Commodity coverage: major traded product groups. All participating countries to be covered, subject to special and differential treatment.	Prepared to discuss use, taking into account: (1) AMS should cover all the most trade-distorting measures; (2) exclude expenditure on developing-country infrastructure and development projects (etc). see para. 3.2; (3) no fixed reference period; use moving average; (4) provide for relevant technical assistance to developing countries.	

INTERNAL SUPPORT (cont'd)

	<u>AUSTRIA (NG5/W/144)</u>	<u>KOREA (NG5/W/130)</u>	<u>MOROCCO (NG5/W/121)</u>
<b>2. REFORM PROCESS (cont'd)</b>			
- Implementation	Results of negotiation to be implemented by all contracting parties simultaneously and in same manner. Exemptions only for LDCs, especially least-developed.	Decoupled income support very important but difficult to apply to developing countries. See also special and differential treatment, below.	Decoupled support possibilities less for developing countries.
<b>3. GATT RULES AND DISCIPLINES</b>	To be adapted once negotiations on material contents concluded, taking results of Round into account. New codes possible, e.g. on AMS.	Must allow internal support measures required for non-trade concerns, e.g. food security. See also list of measures to be allowed in para. 15.	Must reflect special and differential treatment; support instruments to be codified.
<b>4. SPECIAL AND DIFFERENTIAL TREATMENT FOR DEVELOPING COUNTRIES</b>	Domestic support, especially development oriented, to be viewed differently from developed country support. Reflect S+D in use of AMS. Encourage measures to increase self-sufficiency of net food importers.	Should be reflected both in rules and disciplines (make S+D more concrete) and implementation of reform (longer time-frames, policy and product flexibility, concessional sales and food aid, financial support from international agencies). Developing countries should also contribute fully to implementation of results of this negotiation.	See above; also, support for structural reform from concessional finance/investment through improved co-operation GATT/international financial institutions.
<b>5. NON-TRADE FACTORS</b>	Contracting parties retain sovereign right to take measures in pursuit of socio-political objectives through agriculture. Such measures, not aiming at market access or export competition, to remain outside new or strengthened GATT rules and disciplines (see above and para. 6).	Imperative that negotiations accept special nature of agriculture and minimum levels of agriculture production, to be embodied in agreement on minimum self-sufficiency/market access for essential products.	
<b>6. CREDITS</b>	To be given for measures implemented since 1986 contributing positively to reform of agricultural trade.		

**INTERNAL SUPPORT**

	<u>Egypt, JAMAICA, MEXICO, MOROCCO AND PERU (NG5/W/74 AND W/119)</u>	<u>BRAZIL AND COLOMBIA (NG5/W/132)</u>	<u>BANGLADESH (on behalf of least-developed countries) (NG5/W/126)</u>
<b>1. AIMS</b>	<p>GATT rules and disciplines governing the use of trade-distorting subsidies should be strengthened and applied to trade in all goods while taking account of the special characteristics of trade in agricultural products and protecting the rights and interests of developing countries. Work in the Negotiating Groups on Subsidies and GATT Articles should be taken into account (NG5/W/74).</p> <p>Alleviation of the negative effects of the reform process on net food-importing developing countries (NG5/W/101 &amp; 119).</p>	<p>Elaboration of Cairns Group statements: non-exhaustive list of possible modalities for concrete application of the principle of special, differential and more favourable treatment for developing countries in the different areas and phases of the negotiation.</p>	<p>Reforms and new disciplines should allow for the right of the least-developed developing countries to provide protection, support and assistance, including assistance to export development, in the agricultural sector.</p>
<b>2. REFORM PROCESS</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Policy Coverage</li> </ul> <p>All trade measures relevant to trade in agricultural products should be included, including those taken under the Protocol of Provisional Application, Protocols of Accession by developed contracting parties, waivers and derogations (NG5/W/74).</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-</li> </ul> <p>Priority to elimination of most trade-distortion support, especially that affecting developing countries.</p> <p>Measures crucial to economic and social development in developing countries, e.g. government expenditure on infrastructure and human resources development, not to be included in negotiation.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-</li> </ul> <p>For products of priority export interest to developing countries, reduction of trade barriers and internal support by developed countries on accelerated basis.</p>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Product Coverage</li> <li>- Commitments</li> </ul> <p>In order to take account of the negative effects of the reform process the negotiations should result in specific offsetting measures and commitments whose main objectives should be (see Section II, NG5/W/119):           <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- firstly, to alleviate the burden of increased import prices through specific offsetting measures and commitments to enhance purchasing capacity through concessional sales, including financial grants;</li> <li>- to increase export earnings</li> </ul> </p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-</li> </ul> <p>Developing countries committed to reform process but require specific provisions, e.g. flexibility in application of commitments. This could mean lower cuts in support (plus exemptions above). Developing countries should have flexibility in selection of measures to be disciplined initially.</p>	

INTERNAL SUPPORT (cont'd)

<u>EGYPT, JAMAICA, MEXICO, MOROCCO AND PERU (NG5/W/74 AND W/119)</u>	<u>BRAZIL AND COLOMBIA (NG5/W/132)</u>	<u>BANGLADESH (on behalf of least-developed countries) (NG5/W/126)</u>
<b>2. REFORM PROCESS</b> - Commitments (cont'd)	<p>capacity through improved market access conditions; to provide increased food aid; and by increased import prices being taken fully into account by international financial organizations in the negotiation of more flexible structural adjustment programmes;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- secondly, to enhance the capacity of net food-importing developing countries to increase agricultural productivity and production through the provision of financial resources and technical assistance bilaterally and multilaterally.</li> </ul> <p>Establishment of a Funding Arrangement or facility and an appropriate monitoring system to implement offsetting measures in respect of the above elements (see Section III, NG5/W/119).</p>	<p>Adapt to GATT use and principles: - exclude development-oriented support as above.</p>
<b>3. GATT RULES AND DISCIPLINES</b>	<p>In order to implement the specific measures and commitments, including the Funding Arrangement, it will be necessary to develop procedures, as appropriate, whereby GATT and existing international financial and development organizations co-operate and co-ordinate in order to implement and monitor their application.</p>	<p>Developing countries to have a grace period before they begin implementation of commitments, plus a longer time-frame in which to do so, subject to case-by-case readjustment following procedures to be defined.</p>
	<p>- Implementation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-</li> </ul>	<p>The rules and disciplines should be framed in recognition of the fact that, given the pivotal rôle which agriculture plays in the economic development of developing countries, as well as the high dependence of these countries on trade in agriculture both as importers and exporters, any disciplines that may be adopted relating to the measures that may be taken by contracting parties at the border, as well as to internal</p>

<u>INTERNAL SUPPORT (cont'd)</u>			
	<u>EGYPT, JAMAICA, MEXICO, MOROCCO AND PERU (NG5/W74 AND W7119)</u>	<u>BRAZIL AND COLOMBIA (NG5/W/132)</u>	<u>BANGLADESH (on behalf of least-developed countries) (NG5/W/126)</u>
<b>3. GATT RULES AND DISCIPLINES (cont'd)</b>	<p>measures affecting conditions of competition, would have to include provisions for special and differential treatment which, <u>inter alia</u>:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(i) respect the policy objectives and measures adopted by the governments of the developing countries for promoting development of and growth in the agricultural sector;</li> <li>(ii) provide sufficient flexibility to these countries in accepting the obligations which the new rules may impose, in order to allow measures such as import and export restrictions and prohibitions, domestic incentives and export subsidies, etc., taking into account their development, financial and trade interests;</li> <li>(iii) facilitate the trade of developing countries by specifying special measures that should be taken by developed contracting parties. In this context, additional measures for the benefit of the least developed countries should also be elaborated (NG5/W/74).</li> </ul>	<p>In addition to the above elements, special and differential treatment should be provided to take account of the development aspects of agriculture in developing countries. Clear distinction to be made between subsidies/incentives used by developing countries to develop basic infrastructure and for improving production and productivity and subsidies used in developed countries to maintain uneconomic production and support unfair competition in domestic and export markets (NG5/W/74).</p>	<p>Entirely throughout as above.</p> <p>Colombia: Special and differential treatment to be applied to domestic support policies for production in geographically remote areas in order to encourage the eradication and diversification of halucinogenic crops, specifically coca-plant cultivation.</p> <p>Specific situation of net food-importing developing countries must be taken into account; NG5/W/119 a basis for further work.</p>
<b>4. SPECIAL AND DIFFERENTIAL TREATMENT FOR DEVELOPING COUNTRIES</b>			
<b>5. NON-TRADE FACTORS</b>			
<b>6. CREDITS</b>			

<u>INTERNAL SUPPORT</u>	<u>INDIA (NG5/W/84)</u>	<u>ISRAEL (NG5/W/153)</u>	<u>MEXICO (NG5/W/102)</u>
<b>1. AIMS</b>	Developing countries with large populations, such as India, should have full autonomy with regard to national agricultural policies. There should be a presumption that government measures to increase agricultural production and productivity and to ensure stability and equity do not have an effect on agricultural trade.	Balanced overall reduction in subsidy levels ("level playing field") while permitting domestic subsidy programmes for national or regional development purposes.	Recognition of essential development role played by agriculture in developing countries.
<b>2. REFORM PROCESS</b>			
- Policy Coverage	Elimination of distortions and restrictions originating in industrial countries.	Domestic subsidies to compensate for non-agricultural domestic or regional costs should be treated separately or excluded from the measure of subsidy calculation.	
- Product Coverage	-	All agricultural products.	
- Commitments	Developed countries should take commitments for: (a) elimination of all provisions for exceptional treatment maintained under waivers, protocols of accession or other derogations; (b) elimination of all subsidies and other government support measures.	Reduce domestic support to an agreed ceiling, based on an aggregate measure of support. Different agreed levels possible for different agricultural sectors. To take account of macro-economic variables, level of domestic subsidies should be geared to international price/cost level.	
- AMS	-	Basis of reduction commitment.	
- Implementation	Longer time-frames for developing countries would not be practicable solution. Commitments by developing countries should be linked to some well-defined and relevant economic indicators and parameters.		
<b>3. GATT RULES AND DISCIPLINES</b>	Must reflect special and differential treatment.		
<b>4. SPECIAL AND DIFFERENTIAL TREATMENT FOR DEVELOPING COUNTRIES</b>	Should be reflected both in rules and disciplines and implementation of reforms. See above in points 2 and 3.	Developing countries must be allowed higher levels of domestic subsidies for development purposes.	In applying the principles of such treatment, account to be taken of the following elements: (1) the strategic role of the state in promoting rural development;

<u>INTERNAL SUPPORT</u> (cont'd)			
	<u>INDIA</u> (NG5/W/84)	<u>ISRAEL</u> (NG5/W/153)	<u>MEXICO</u> (NG5/W/102)
<b>4. SPECIAL AND DIFFERENTIAL TREATMENT FOR DEVELOPING COUNTRIES (cont'd)</b>	-	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(ii) the development and trade needs, the features of the financial system and the agricultural structures of developing countries in relation to measures aimed at liberalizing access to their markets;</li> <li>(iii) the need to include special and differential treatment at all stages of the negotiations, in the elements of the reform process and in the strengthened rules and disciplines;</li> <li>(iv) the need for fairness as regards the extent of the contributions to be made by developing and developed countries in redressing the critical state of agricultural markets.</li> </ul>	-
<b>5. NON-TRADE FACTORS</b>	Non-trade concerns should be fully reflected in new strengthened GATT rules and disciplines in agriculture.	Take into account, e.g. food security and regional development.	-
<b>6. CREDITS</b>	-	-	-

BORDER MEASURES

<u>UNITED STATES</u> (NG5/W/118)	<u>CAIRNS GROUP</u> (NG5/W/128)	<u>EUROPEAN COMMUNITY</u> (NG5/W/145)
<p><b>1. AIMS</b></p> <p>After an agreed transition period, import protection should be in the form of low or zero-bound tariffs only.</p>	<p>To implement a reform process aimed at reducing substantially border protection and correct and prevent restrictions and distortions. Protection levels for any product should not be increased.</p>	<p>Progressive reduction of border protection in conjunction with support to the extent necessary to re-establish balanced markets and a more market-oriented trading system.</p>
<p><b>2. REFORM PROCESS</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Modalities</li> </ul>	<p>All tariffs to be bound and reduced. Tariffication: no new non-tariff measures to be permitted. Conversion of all existing non-tariff measures (quotas, variable levies, VRAs, restrictive licence practices, and any other import restriction or prohibition however administered) into ad valorem or per unit basis tariff equivalents on the basis of average prices for 1986-1988 (cf. also NG5/W/97).</p> <p>Tariff-rate quotas: establish, on a transitional basis, quotas (by tariff line) at levels equivalent to (i) levels of imports in 1990 or a recent reference period; (ii) a negotiated minimum level in case of no previous imports; and (iii) a tariff rate at a level to be agreed upon for each quota.</p>	<p>Tariffs: existing tariffs should be reduced on a formula basis consistent with the Mid-Term Review tariff request/offer where appropriate. Base rate as in the MTR tariff agreement. Cf. also NG5/W/105.</p> <p>Tariffication: conversion of other border measures (including variable import levies, minimum import prices, etc.) to tariff equivalents subject to maximum ad valorem levels. No new NTMs allowed. Global tariff quotas: where necessary, on a transitional basis.</p> <p>In the absence of, or low, imports, initial tariff rate or tariff quota would be set at a level to allow, as a minimum, access equivalent to a specified level of domestic consumption or production.</p>

**- Product Coverage**

CCCN: 1 to 23 plus 24.01; 32.03;

33.01; 35.01-35.03; 41.01-41.03;

43.01-43.02; 44.01-44.12;

51.01-51.03; 52.01-52.02.

- Commitments and Implementation

Binding of all tariffs, including those resulting from tariffication and those within each tariff quota.

Reduction of all tariffs, including progressive annual reduction of over-quota tariffs, to final bound rates.

Expansion of initial quotas by agreed minimum amounts during the transition period.

Commitments to be taken in terms of the SNM: see "Internal Support" above, and NG5/W/96.

Tariffication: consider including elements, given that problem of rebalancing can be solved in this context. Border protection for SMU products, their derivatives and substitutes would be assured by a fixed component, expressed in absolute value. Deficiency payments would be converted into tariff equivalents. Quantitative restrictions may be maintained in exceptional circumstances.

In reducing the fixed component of border protection as well as tariff equivalents of deficiency payments, a corrective factor would take into account exchange rate variations and world market fluctuations beyond agreed limits.

An appropriately formulated Article XI would provide for exceptional circumstances.

All agricultural products. SMU products include: cereals, rice, sugar, oilseeds, milk, beef and veal, pigmeat, poultry meat and eggs.

The fixed component of border protection would be reduced at similar rate as the SNM. Tariff equivalents of deficiency payments would be treated in the same way. Equivalent commitments should be undertaken for products not subject to SMU. Processed agricultural products should also be covered.

Phased elimination of voluntary restraint agreements.

Removal of global tariff quotas when the final bound rates are implemented.

BORDER MEASURES (cont'd)			
	UNITED STATES (NG5/W/118)	CAIRNS GROUP (NG5/W/128)	EUROPEAN COMMUNITY (NG5/W/145)
<b>2. REFORM PROCESS</b> - Commitments and Implementation (cont'd)	<p>Removal, at the end of the transition period, of any remaining quotas. Final tariffs at zero or low levels.</p> <p>Transition period of ten years from 1 January 1991, implemented through agreed country implementation schedules.</p> <p>- Safeguards</p> <p>Within each year during the transition period, a requesting country would be allowed to revert back to a specified level of tariff protection for the remainder of the year whenever imports in that year exceed a certain proportion of imports in the preceding year. This proportion would also be a function of the imports/domestic consumption ratio of the commodity in question. Shorter time periods may be appropriate for perishable commodities. At the end of the year, further tariff reductions would be implemented as agreed in the country's schedule. After the transition period, safeguard actions would be based on Article XIX as revised.</p>	<p>Binding of all tariffs on agricultural products at low levels or zero.</p> <p>The reform process should take place over ten years or less.</p> <p>Existing BOPs and safeguards provisions are fully applicable. In addition, a special safeguard mechanism, applicable only during the transitional period, can be explored. It should provide for a temporary interruption to agreed tariff reductions where NTBs have been converted to tariffs.</p>	<p>Article XIX as revised in the course of the negotiations.</p> <p>See also NG5/W/106. New rules and disciplines, including revised Articles XI and XVII, should be established on the basis of the content of the agreed package of agricultural negotiations.</p>
<b>3. GATT RULES AND DISCIPLINES</b>	<p>Article XI:2(c) to be eliminated. Articles XVII and XIX to be applied as revised.</p> <p>All waivers and derogations from existing rules will be eliminated. All measures not explicitly provided for in GATT rules will be prohibited.</p>	<p>Strengthened rules and disciplines, including: (a) prohibition on the introduction or continued use of all measures not explicitly provided for (including NTBs and other measures such as minimum import prices); (b) elimination of all provisions for exceptional treatment (waivers, protocols of accession, etc.).</p> <p>Canada - strengthened and clarified Article XI:2(c)(i) on the basis of verifiable criteria regarding effective governmental supply control measures, the scope of import restrictions coverage and the application of such import restrictions (see also NG5/W/159).</p>	

BORDER MEASURES (cont'd)

<u>UNITED STATES (NG5/W/118)</u>	<u>CAIRNS GROUP (NG5/W/128)</u>	<u>EUROPEAN COMMUNITY (NG5/W/145)</u>
<b>4. SPECIAL AND DIFFERENTIAL TREATMENT FOR DEVELOPING COUNTRIES</b>  On the basis of a country's demonstrated needs for special treatment, developing countries can maintain bound tariffs at moderate levels. These tariffs would be progressively lowered to low or zero levels as these needs were reduced.	Rules and disciplines should be applicable to all contracting parties.  Accelerated trade liberalization for products of priority export interest to developing countries.	(See also NG5/W/132.) Longer time-frame for implementation of the reform commitments. It could be readjusted on a case-by-case basis in the event of genuine difficulties.  Lower depth of cuts in import access barriers.
	Accelerated reductions in trade barriers of products of priority export interest for developing countries.	More advanced developing countries should participate fully in the rebalancing exercise with respect at least to products of major interest to them.
	Needs of net food-importing countries should be taken into account according to the principles in para. 41.	Measures (food aid, financial assistance) should be developed to alleviate, on a transitional basis, the additional burden caused by the rebalancing and which results in price increases for the economies of net food-importing and least-developed countries.  See rules and disciplines above, and NG5/W/106.
<b>5. NON-TRADE FACTORS</b>	Recognition of food security (as distinct from self-sufficiency) as a concern of all contracting parties. To this effect, Article XI:2(a) can be amended by removing the possibility of restrictions or prohibiting exports of agricultural food products to remove critical shortage (cf. NG5/W/61).	Food security, social, environmental and other such concerns should be met through policies which do not distort production and trade.  Food security can be achieved through: (a) the maintenance of adequate stockpiles; (b) the diversification of sources of supply.  Other non-trade concerns should be addressed by support measures not linked to production or trade.
<b>6. EXPORT RESTRICTIONS AND PROHIBITIONS</b>	Elimination of export prohibitions and restrictions on products referred to in A.III above: (i) provisions relating to prohibitions and restrictions in Article XI:2(a) (see also NG5/W/61) to be removed with effect from 1 January 1991; (ii) if a contracting party maintains export taxes, duties or charges on products that are used as inputs for the production of other products, and if such taxes, duties or charges are higher than the rate charged on the secondary products, then the differential between such taxes, duties	Ready to consider relevant proposals as part of a satisfactory comprehensive reform package, without prejudice to measures applied consistently with, among others, Article XX of the General Agreement.  See rules and disciplines above, and NG5/W/106.

BORDER MEASURES (cont'd)

	<u>UNITED STATES (NG5/W/118)</u>	<u>CAIRNS GROUP (NG5/W/128)</u>	<u>EUROPEAN COMMUNITY (NG5/W/145)</u>
<b>6. EXPORT RESTRICTIONS AND PROHIBITIONS (cont'd)</b>	or surcharges should be progressively reduced and eliminated. The purpose of this provision would be to prevent countries from using a differential export tax structure to discourage exports of raw materials and thereby ensure a ready supply of artificially low-priced inputs for domestic processing industries. Elimination of the differential to be implemented over a five-year period.		

**BORDER MEASURES**

	<u>JAPAN (NG5/W/131)</u>	<u>NORDICS (NG5/W/143)</u>	<u>SWITZERLAND (NG5/W/114)</u>
<b>1. AIMS</b>	To negotiate new rules and disciplines together with commitments to reduce protection and support, while giving full recognition to the special nature and roles of agriculture, such as food security.	Reduced protection, gradual liberalization of trade and increased market orientation. The reform process should, as long-term goal, provide for lower protection by other means than quantitative restrictions.	To reduce protection through rules equally applicable to all and which should recognize the non-commercial objectives of national agricultural policies.
<b>2. REFORM PROCESS</b>	- Modalities  Re-examination of Article XI together with negotiations on AMS commitments (cf. Annex 2 of W/131).  GATT disciplines on variable levies and minimum import prices should be clearly stipulated. Border adjustment measures to be permitted where necessary for security in basic foodstuffs (see below).  Quantitative restrictions taken under waivers or other derogations should be placed under new general rules and disciplines.	Tariffication: not applicable across the board; based on a formula which would allow starting with high tariff equivalents and the incorporation of stabilizers.  Variable levies should remain an alternative (under strengthened disciplines).  Quantitative restrictions would be allowed in exceptional cases.	Countries undertaking overall minimum market access commitments would benefit from greater flexibility in the choice of protection and support instruments, within the framework of strengthened rules and disciplines.  Minimum market access defined as percentage ratio between agricultural imports and domestic consumption of foodstuffs (three-year average). To be negotiated at level enabling maintenance of essential domestic agriculture.  Rules negotiations.
<b>- Product Coverage</b>	All agricultural products. AMS: major agricultural products having a certain volume of international trade.	All agricultural products.	Tariffication: conversion of quantitative restrictions into levies at the border on the basis of a system embodying considerations regarding non-trade objectives of agricultural policies; an agreed basis for calculation; commitments on the reduction of levies at the border and a safeguard clause (see also NG5/W/160).
<b>- Commitments and Implementation</b>	Commitments to reduce protection and support should be made on an AMS basis and not on the specific policies and measures.	Conversion, in certain cases, of NTBs into high tariff equivalents.	Tariffication: list of products to be negotiated; it shall be applied first to all products not subject to effective limitation of domestic production.  Negotiation of levels of overall minimum market access.  Undertakings in terms of overall minimum market access.



BORDER MEASURES (cont'd)

	<u>JAPAN (NG5/W/131)</u>	<u>NORDICS (NG5/W/143)</u>	<u>SWITZERLAND (NG5/W/114)</u>
<b>2. REFORM PROCESS</b>	- Commitments and implementation (cont'd)		
	- Safeguards		
		Appropriate safeguard mechanism is required. Stabilizers should be introduced in the tariffication formula and subsequently relaxed in line with the conditions to be agreed upon and the degree of reciprocity achieved.	If current level of access is below the negotiated overall minimum market access, a sufficient transitional period should be fixed.
			Article XIX as revised in the course of the Uruguay Round.
<b>3. GATT RULES AND DISCIPLINES</b>			
		Article XI notwithstanding, contracting parties may take necessary border adjustment measures to maintain required domestic production level of basic foodstuffs for food security reasons.	Article XI:2(c) should be clarified as to the extent to which quantitative restrictions in exceptional cases should be allowed.
			Article XI:2(c)(i) should be strengthened.
		Article XI:2(c)(ii) should be improved, and state trading be explicitly subjected to Article XI.	
<b>4. SPECIAL AND DIFFERENTIAL TREATMENT FOR DEVELOPING COUNTRIES</b>			
		Flexibility in fulfilling commitments to reduce protection and support.	Longer time-frame for the implementation of the reform process. Flexibility in the application of their commitments. Objective needs of developing countries individually must also be taken into account. Special attention should be given to the net food-importing countries.
			General rules would be applicable to all contracting parties. Developing countries which are net food exporters subject to same rules as developed. Net food importers would benefit from the rules applicable to countries guaranteeing minimum market access and could see their development needs to be taken into account in determining their minimum market access. Least developed countries could set their minimum market access at zero level.
<b>5. NON-TRADE FACTORS</b>			
		Food security a permanent non-trade concern. This requires that it be included in rules and disciplines enabling border adjustment measures, giving consideration to the following aspects: definition of basic foodstuffs (a major source of nutrition); conditions for applying border measures; discussions with other contracting parties concerned.	Clearly defined national policies pertaining to food security, regional, social or environmental policies should be allowed to continue in a manner consistent with the objectives of the negotiations.
			Right to maintain agriculture considered essential for non-commercial reasons, should be recognized, as above. Non-commercial objectives should be taken into account in negotiating overall minimum market access.

BORDER MEASURES (cont'd)

	<u>JAPAN (NG5/W/131)</u>	<u>NORDICS (NG5/W/143)</u>	<u>SWITZERLAND (NG5/W/114)</u>
<b>5. NON-TRADE FACTORS (cont'd)</b>	Application of border adjustment for food security concerns shall not affect commitments made in the negotiation concerning the same basic foodstuffs.		
<b>6. EXPORT RESTRICTIONS AND PROHIBITIONS</b>	Review of the provisions of Article XI:2(a) including the need for a clearer definition of the term "critical shortage".	Export prohibitions and restrictions to be brought under more stringent GATT rules and disciplines. The use of food as a means of political pressure should be effectively proscribed (NG5/W/100).	Article XI:2(a) should be revised to take better account of the needs of importing countries.

BORDER MEASURES

	AUSTRIA (NG5/W/144)	KOREA (NG5/W/130)	MOROCCO (NG5/W/121)
1. AIMS	Substantial and progressive reduction of protection and support.	Strengthened rules and disciplines on reduction of protection should be a balanced reflection of special characteristics of agricultural trade and the diversities of agricultural policies of each country.	Commitments to introduce a fair and market-oriented agricultural trade should also reflect the concerns of developing countries which have embarked on a process of reform of their agricultural policies.
2. REFORM PROCESS			
- Modalities	Rules negotiations. AMS (cf. also NG5/W/107).	Rules negotiations. All NTBs, whether maintained under waivers, protocols of accession, etc., including measures not explicitly provided for in GATT, should either be phased out or incorporated into strengthened Article XI:2.	Tariffication - one possible technique based on the following: - world prices (in the absence of reference prices) could be calculated on the basis of average export values adjusted for quality standards;
	Variable levies should be maintained. Quantitative restrictions would be allowed in specific cases, for example, where supply control applied.	Tariffication could be applied to those NTBs to be phased out. Other NTBs, in specified cases, should be maintained under strengthened Article XI.	- reference period to be determined in consideration of inter-annual variations and exchange-rate variations. AMS - covering the measures which have most trade-distortive effect.
- Product Coverage	Major traded agricultural commodities.	AMS (Covering measures to be brought into conformity with strengthened rules).	All agricultural products.
- Commitments and Implementation	Reductions in protection and support must be based on specific obligations related to areas to be negotiated.	Negotiations of minimum market access or minimum rate of self-sufficiency.	Establishment of tariff equivalents for NTBs subject to tariffication.
- Safeguards	Changes resulting from new rules on border measures should be implemented within a time period to be agreed upon, but which would enable domestic adjustments in an orderly manner.	Implementation of commitments in terms of AMS (all participating countries).	Safeguard measures, including quantitative restrictions, should be allowed in case of unpredictable and considerable surges in imports.
			Tariffication should not impede the supplementary mechanisms which might be made necessary by abrupt variations in world prices in situations where tariff ceilings exist.

BORDER MEASURES (cont'd)

	AUSTRIA (NG5/W/144)	KOREA (NG5/W/130)	MOROCCO (NG5/W/121)
3. GATT RULES AND DISCIPLINES	Total elimination of Article XI:2 not possible. It should be modified, notably in connection with the application of production control measures.  Article XVII should also be reviewed.	Revision of Article XI:2, taking into consideration the following: like products, governmental measures, proportionality clause, "in any form", and minimum level of allowed protection. Revised Article XI should apply to state trading.	Codify instruments to be used in protection and support. Reflect S+D treatment.
4. SPECIAL AND DIFFERENTIAL TREATMENT FOR DEVELOPING COUNTRIES	Measures aimed at increasing net food-importing developing countries' self-sufficiency in food should be intensified.  Needs of other developing countries, particularly least-developed countries, should also be taken fully into account.	Special and differential treatment should be specified in concrete terms in the rules. Longer time-frame for implementing the adjustment process, flexibility in product and policy coverage, favourable treatment re NTMs. Developing countries should also contribute fully to implementation of the negotiated results.	Special and differential treatment should include improvement of market access and the necessary protection of agricultural output at a reasonable level, primarily tariffs but with possible safeguards as above.  Net food-importing countries, cf. also NG5/W/74 and NG5/W/119.
5. NON-TRADE FACTORS	Sovereign right to take measures, in order to pursue, via agriculture, overall socio-political objectives, should be maintained. These measures should remain outside new and strengthened rules and disciplines.	Essential right of each country to maintain certain level of domestic production. Strengthened rules and disciplines must be established to allow quantitative restrictions (and internal support measures) required for non-trade concerns, including food security.	-
6. EXPORT RESTRICTIONS AND PROHIBITIONS		Export prohibitions and restrictions should only be permitted to meet certain minimum levels of self-sufficiency in exporting countries.  Interests of importing countries should be equally taken into account in the negotiation.	-

BORDER MEASURES

	<u>EGYPT, JAMAICA, MEXICO, MOROCCO AND PERU (NG5/W/74 and W/119)</u>	<u>BRAZIL AND COLOMBIA (NG5/W/132)</u>	<u>BANGLADESH (on behalf of least-developed countries) (NG5/W/126)</u>
<b>1. AIMS</b>	<p>All trade measures relevant to trade in agricultural products should be included in the negotiations (and to be subject to the strengthened GATT rules and disciplines), including those taken under the Protocol of Provisional Application. Protocols of Accession by developed contracting parties, waivers and derogations (NG5/W/74).</p> <p>Alleviate the burden of increased prices on net food-importing developing countries; enhance their capacity to increase agricultural production, especially food. (See also NG5/W/74 and W/101.)</p>	<p>Elaboration of Cairns Group statements: non-exhaustive list of possible modalities for concrete application of the principle of special differential and more favourable treatment for developing countries in the different areas and phases of the negotiation.</p>	<p>Reforms and new disciplines should allow for the right of the least-developed developing countries to provide protection, support and assistance, including assistance to export development, in the agricultural sector.</p>
<b>2. REFORM PROCESS</b>	<p>See also under Internal Support.</p> <p>Increase net importers' export earning capacity through improved market access conditions for agricultural exports. Early improvement in this considered part of indirect transfer to net food-importing developing countries.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Modalities</li> <li>- Cuts in tariffs and non-tariff barriers for developing countries to be lower than generally-agreed target.</li> <li>- Tariffication: could introduce more transparency; could be useful negotiating tool only if effective in improving access conditions.</li> <li>- For products of priority export interest to developing countries, reduction of trade barriers and internal support by developed countries on accelerated basis.</li> </ul>	<p>Developing countries committed to reform process but require specific provisions, e.g. flexibility in application of commitments. This could mean more flexible commitments on access. Developing countries should have flexibility in selection of measures to be disciplined initially.</p> <p>Developing countries to have grace period before they begin implementation of commitments, plus a longer time-frame in which to do so, subject to case-by-case readjustment following procedures to be defined.</p>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Product Coverage</li> <li>- Commitments and Implementation</li> </ul>	<p>Immediate tariff and para-tariff reductions and the phasing-out or elimination of non-tariff measures taking into account the specific needs of net food-importing countries.</p>	

BORDER MEASURES (cont'd)

	<u>EGYPT, JAMAICA, MEXICO, MOROCCO AND PERU</u> (NG5/W/119)	<u>BRAZIL AND COLOMBIA</u> (NG5/W/132)	<u>BANGLADESH</u> (on behalf of least-developed countries) (NG5/W/126)
<b>2. REFORM PROCESS</b>			
- Commitments and Implementation (cont'd)	Rate at which developing countries would open their markets determined by the rate at which markets of particular export interest opened to them. Implementation of access commitments by developing countries to take place after these corresponding concessions received.	-	-
- Safeguards	-	-	-
<b>3. GATT RULES AND DISCIPLINES</b>	The rules and disciplines should be framed in recognition of the fact that, given the pivotal role which agriculture plays in the economic development of developing countries, as well as the high dependence of these countries on trade in agriculture both as importers and exporters, any disciplines that may be adopted relating to the measures that may be taken by contracting parties at the border, as well as to internal measures affecting conditions of competition, would have to include provisions for special and differential treatment which, <u>inter alia</u> :	Stricter discipline on exceptions under Article XI. Developing countries, whose situation could be covered in an Interpretative Note, to be allowed to maintain QRs under specific disciplines.	(i) respect the policy objectives and measures adopted by the governments of the developing countries for promoting development of and growth in the agricultural sector;  (ii) provide sufficient flexibility to these countries in accepting the obligations which the new rules may impose, in order to allow measures such as import and export restrictions and prohibitions, domestic incentives and export subsidies, etc., taking into account their development, financial and trade interests;

BORDER MEASURES (cont'd)

	<u>EGYPT, JAMAICA, MEXICO, MOROCCO AND PERU (NG5/W/74 and W/119)</u>	<u>BRAZIL AND COLOMBIA (NG5/W/132)</u>	<u>BANGLADESH (on behalf of least-developed countries) (NG5/W/126)</u>
3. GATT RULES AND DISCIPLINES (cont'd)	(iii) facilitate the trade of developing countries by specifying special measures that should be taken by developed contracting parties. In this context, additional measures for the benefit of the least developed countries should also be elaborated (NG5/W/74).	Embody throughout as above. Specific situation of net food-importing developing countries must be taken into account; NG5/W/119 a basis for further work.	As above; also, least-developed countries which are net food importers should be assisted to overcome any erosion in their food purchasing power consequent on the reform process through food aid and direct technical and financial assistance.
4. SPECIAL AND DIFFERENTIAL TREATMENT FOR DEVELOPING COUNTRIES	As above including Rules and Disciplines.		

BORDER MEASURES

	<u>INDIA (NG5/W/84)</u>	<u>ISRAEL (NG5/W/153)</u>	<u>MEXICO (NG5/W/102)</u>
1. AIMS	Special characteristics of the agricultural situation in developing countries and the pivotal position of the agriculture sector, which demands a strong leadership role from the State, must be fully reflected in any strengthened rules and disciplines.	To develop new rules for improving market access for all countries and products. Priority should be given to those market restrictions, where markets that can be commercially exploited are closed to imports.	Recognition of essential development role played by agriculture in developing countries.
2. REFORM PROCESS			
- Modalities	Industrialized countries should take commitments on:	Rules negotiation or minimum market access system, expressing a minimum level of imports as a percentage of domestic consumption.	-
(a) prohibition on the use of GATT inconsistent non-tariff measures;			
(b) binding of all tariffs on agricultural products at a low level.			
- Product Coverage	All agricultural products.	All agricultural products.	-
- Commitments and Implementation	Commitments by developing countries should be linked to well-defined and relevant economic indicators. Only longer time-frame not acceptable.	Negotiation of new rules; negotiation of levels of overall minimum market access. Flexibility with respect to measures actually applied at the border and to domestic production control measures. Grey-area measures (variable levies and minimum import prices) shall not bar imports.	-
- Safeguards			
3. GATT RULES AND DISCIPLINES	A new sub-clause should be added to Article XI, recognizing the right of developing countries to apply quantitative restrictions to ensure stable and adequate supplies of basic wage goods indigenously.	Article XI:2(c) should be retained and extended to grey-area measures (variable levies, VRAs, fees and minimum import prices). The use of this "new" Article XI:2(c) shall be tied either to equivalent domestic control programmes or to specific minimum access commitments.	In applying the principles of such treatment, account to be taken of the following elements:
4. SPECIAL AND DIFFERENTIAL TREATMENT FOR DEVELOPING COUNTRIES	Embody throughout as above. Reduction of tariffs on agricultural products should remain in a voluntary exercise for developing countries in accordance with:	Greater flexibility in restricting imports, either as a part of production development programmes or under a minimum access scheme. Net food importers to be compensated in terms of trade with developed countries.	

BORDER MEASURES (cont'd)

	<u>INDIA (NG5/W/84)</u>	<u>ISRAEL (NG5/W/153)</u>	<u>MEXICO (NG5/W/102)</u>
<b>4. SPECIAL AND DIFFERENTIAL TREATMENT FOR DEVELOPING COUNTRIES (cont'd)</b>	their individual trade, development and financial needs. The exceptions to the general rule on elimination of QRs should continue to apply in developing countries.	(i) the strategic role of the state in promoting rural development; (ii) the development and trade needs, the features of the financial system and the agricultural structures of developing countries in relation to measures aimed at liberalizing access to their markets;	(iii) the need to include special and differential treatment at all stages of the negotiations, in the elements of the reform process and in the strengthened rules and disciplines; (iv) the need for fairness as regards the extent of the contributions to be made by developing and developed countries in redressing the critical state of agricultural markets.
<b>5. NON-TRADE FACTORS</b>	-	-	-
<b>6. CREDITS</b>	-	-	-

<u>EXPORT COMPETITION</u>	<u>UNITED STATES (NG5/W/118)</u>	<u>CAIRNS GROUP (NG5/W/128)</u>	<u>EUROPEAN COMMUNITY (NG5/W/145)</u>
<b>1. AIMS</b>	To orient more effectively domestic production to market forces through the elimination of all export subsidies on products covered by the Negotiating Group on Agriculture.	To prohibit new, and phase out existing, export subsidies as part of a reform process which is comprehensive, integrated and equitable and involves parallel reductions in import access barriers, export subsidies and internal support measures.	Improvement of existing rules and disciplines relating to export competition to provide a regulatory framework for export subsidization practices, linked to and integrated with reductions in levels of support (see NG5/W/106).
<b>2. REFORM PROCESS</b>			
- Policy Coverage	Export subsidies to be prohibited as per illustrative list of export subsidies contained in the Subsidies Code. Right reserved to propose amendments to this list to ensure that it is consistent with any changes agreed upon in the Subsidies Negotiating Group and/or to ensure that it precludes export subsidies which could be specific to the agricultural trading system. <i>Bona fide</i> food aid excluded from prohibition.	Prohibition of all export subsidy practices, to be clearly identified and defined. All food aid should be provided on a grant basis.	Export subsidization practices, including subsidies applied to exports of commodities incorporated into processed agricultural products and export credits. OECD guidelines on the latter should be extended to agricultural products and made applicable in GATT framework.
- Product Coverage	Chaps. 1-24.01 plus additional products.	All agricultural products.	(See below.)
- Commitments and Implementation	The basis for implementing the phase-out of export subsidies could be either government expenditures and revenue losses in the base period, or quantities of commodities receiving export subsidy benefits. Five-year phase-out period.	Two-step phase-out process for each commodity: (i) freeze current maximum level of export subsidies (per unit and total outlay); (ii) in each year thereafter these maximum levels would be progressively phased out in accordance with an agreed timetable and formula. Phase-out period of ten years or less.	(i) Disciplines concerning the level of export subsidies for products/priority sectors in respect of which SHU calculations are feasible or in respect of which the use of a world market price (an f.o.b. price on a representative market) is possible. The level of such subsidies should not exceed the difference between the world market price and the exporting country's domestic price, with the amount granted to exports of products subject to SHU commitments not exceeding that levied by the exporting country on imports. Appropriate provisions should be adopted for other products;

**EXPORT COMPETITION (cont'd)**

	<u>UNITED STATES (NG5/W/118)</u>	<u>CAIRNS GROUP (NG5/W/128)</u>	<u>EUROPEAN COMMUNITY (NG5/W/145)</u>
<b>2. REFORM PROCESS</b> - Commitments and Implementation (cont'd)			
			(iii) The equitable share concept in Article XVI:3 should be made operational as a preventive measure: by defining the "previous representative period", or reference level, as the average of three of the five most recent calendar years; by deleting the reference to "special factors"; and by making the exporting country responsible for proving that a share in excess of the reference level is not more than equitable;
			(iii) Limitation of subsidies applied to exports of commodities incorporated in processed agricultural products to the difference between the prices of the commodity on the domestic and the world market; provided such difference is not minimal;
			(iv) SMU related disciplines: initially five years.
			To avoid export assistance being shifted into concessional food aid shipments, all food aid should be provided on a grant basis and, to maximum extent possible bearing in mind legitimate donor priorities, channelled through relevant international organizations. Existing international commitments and understandings regarding bilateral food aid shipments to be strictly complied with.
		Improved disciplines on food aid need to be developed to ensure that such activities meet the needs of developing countries but do not distort normal commercial sales.	Provision should be made in Article XVI for monitoring concessional sales and food aid donations, <u>inter alia</u> , to ensure maximum transparency.
	- Food Aid and Concessional Transactions		
		(i) Contracting parties would agree not to grant any form of subsidy on exports of the listed products;	(i) Prohibition of export subsidies: appropriate amendments to Article XVI (and provisions of Subsidies Code) will be required;
		(ii) new rules/guidelines to clarify such issues as the conditions under which food aid may be provided, the categories of countries eligible, the kinds of commodities which could be provided and permissible terms, i.e. what concessional arrangements would be acceptable.	(ii) an associated rule, to be incorporated in the General Agreement, but linked to FAO/CSD procedures would be that all food aid
<b>3. GATT RULES AND DISCIPLINES</b>			

<u>EXPORT COMPETITION</u> (cont'd)			
<u>UNITED STATES</u> (NG5/W/118)	<u>CAIRNS GROUP</u> (NG5/W/128)	<u>EUROPEAN COMMUNITY</u> (NG5/W/145)	
<b>4. SPECIAL AND DIFFERENTIAL TREATMENT FOR DEVELOPING COUNTRIES</b>	<p>The degree to which any developing country departs from the implementation schedules in respect of matters other than internal support and import access should be commensurate with that country's demonstrated need for exceptional treatment.</p>	<p>General: longer time-frames for implementation, which could be readjusted on a case-by-case basis.</p>	<p>General: developing countries with, <u>inter alia</u>, a significant export interest considered to have a genuine interest in participating in commitments. Special and differential treatment <u>should consist, inter alia, of a degree of flexibility in the application of whatever rules will be adopted for the reduction of support and protection according to level of development and development needs of the countries concerned. Take into account the possible negative effects of the reform process on net food importers.</u></p>

EXPORT COMPETITION

	<u>JAPAN</u> (NG5/W/131)	<u>NORDICS</u> (NG5/W/143)	<u>SWITZERLAND</u> (NG5/W/114)
<b>1. AIMS</b>	Export subsidization, which constitutes the major source of distortion, should be progressively reduced and eventually eliminated.	Gradual elimination of most export subsidies in the context of a concerted gradual reduction of support to agricultural products under which priority would be given to the most trade-distorting policies.	Enhanced GATT disciplines on subsidies according to their categorization, in terms of specified criteria, as prohibited, actionable (counterivable), or permitted domestic subsidies.
<b>2. REFORM PROCESS</b>			
- Policy Coverage	As above.	Other forms of subsidies may indirectly produce the same results as clear-cut export subsidies and would have to be dealt with in a corresponding manner (NG5/W/100).	Prohibited subsidies: (i) export subsidies which have the effect of lowering the price of the subsidized product below the price normally prevailing for like products on the market of the importing country; (ii) export subsidies which over-compensate the difference between the domestic and world market prices of agricultural products incorporated in processed agricultural products.
- Product Coverage	-	-	Agricultural products, including those incorporated in processed agricultural products.
- Commitments and Implementation	-	Commitments in terms of policy elements (reduced export volumes or reduced subsidies: NG5/W/35).	Multilateral determination, at request of injured contracting party, as to whether the subsidy is to be categorized as a "prohibited export subsidy". If so, the subsidy has to be eliminated or brought into line with the GATT rules, failing which injured contracting party may be authorized to take effective countermeasures.
- Food Aid and Concessional Transactions	-	Future rules must allow for continuation/expansion of food aid and concessional sales to food deficit developing countries but with a clear distinction between genuine food relief and disguised (subsidized) export competition (NG5/W/100).	Contributions to food aid permitted.
<b>3. GATT RULES AND DISCIPLINES</b>	Amendment of Article XVI:B and the agreement on subsidies and countervailing measures to provide for progressive reduction and eventual elimination of export subsidies.	More stringent GATT disciplines on export subsidies (NG5/W/100).	Enhanced GATT rules and disciplines as above.

EXPORT COMPETITION (cont'd)			
	JAPAN (NG5/W/131)	NORDICS (NG5/W/143)	SWITZERLAND (NG5/W/114)
4. SPECIAL AND DIFFERENTIAL TREATMENT FOR DEVELOPING COUNTRIES	<p>Longer time-frame in attaining the long-term objectives of the negotiation.</p> <p>Flexibility in fulfilling commitments to reduce protection and support.</p>	<p>Longer time-frames for implementation and other forms of flexibility in the application of commitments, taking into account the objective needs of developing countries individually.</p> <p>Particular problems of least developed countries require more far-reaching remedies. Net food-importing developing countries a category in respect of which attention is called for.</p>	<p>Developing countries that are net exporters of agricultural products would be subject to the same rules and disciplines as developed countries.</p> <p>Specific treatment for developing countries that are net importers of agricultural products and for least developed countries.</p>

EXPORT COMPETITION

	AUSTRIA (NG5/W/144)	KOREA (NG5/W/130)	MOROCCO (NG5/W/121)
<b>1. AIMS</b>	Improving export competition through new and adjusted disciplines, including a substantial and progressive reduction of export subsidies to a certain level.	Measures aimed at increased export markets should be phased out over an agreed period of time.	Commitments to introduce a fair and market-oriented agricultural trade system should also reflect the concerns of developing countries which have embarked on reform of their agricultural policies.
<b>2. REFORM PROCESS</b>			
- Policy Coverage	Direct export subsidies.	As above. Export subsidies on food aid and concessional sales to the developing countries should be recognized as exceptions.	-
- Product Coverage	Major traded agricultural commodities.	Phase out over an agreed period of time.	Progressive elimination of the distortions characterizing world agricultural markets.
- Commitments and Implementation	A reduction of export subsidies would have to be implemented in a way that would allow domestic adjustments in an orderly manner over a period of time to be agreed.	-	-
- Food Aid and Concessional Transactions	-	Recognize as exceptions (see above).	Must reflect special and differential treatment: support and protection instruments to be codified.
<b>3. GATT RULES AND DISCIPLINES</b>	Strengthened Article XVI rules would have to be applied by all contracting parties in the same way.	Amend Article XVI in line with above.	
<b>4. SPECIAL AND DIFFERENTIAL TREATMENT FOR DEVELOPING COUNTRIES</b>	Due account should be taken of, e.g. reduced export subsidies on net food-importing developing countries. The particular needs of the other developing countries, in particular least developed countries, should be taken fully into account within the future results of the Uruguay Round.	Longer time-frames and flexibility. Recognition of concessional sales and food aid.	General: create a favourable environment for pursuing structural reform policies in agriculture.  Use part of resources freed by reform to alleviate negative effects on net food-importing developing countries and finance their agricultural development. Proposals of "W/74" group (see NG5/W/119) a suitable basis for identifying appropriate measures.

EXPORT COMPETITION

<u>EGYPT, JAMAICA, MEXICO, MOROCCO AND PERU (NG5/W74 and W119)</u>	<u>BRAZIL AND COLOMBIA (NG5/W132)</u>	<u>BANGLADESH (on behalf of least-developed countries) (NG5/W126)</u>
<b>1. AIMS</b>  All trade measures relevant to trade in agricultural products should be included in the negotiations and be subject to the strengthened GATT rules and disciplines.	Elaboration of Cairns Group statements: non-exhaustive list of possible modalities for concrete application of the principle of special, differential and more favourable treatment for developing countries in the different areas and phases of the negotiation.	Reforms and new disciplines should allow for the right of the least-developed developing countries to provide protection, support and assistance, including assistance to export development, in the agricultural sector.
<b>2. REFORM PROCESS</b>		
- Policy Coverage	Priority to elimination of most trade-distorting support, especially that affecting developing countries. Export subsidies to be outlawed.	
- Product Coverage		
- Commitments and Implementation		As above: ban on export subsidies effective from the outset.
- Food Aid and Concessional Transactions		
<b>3. GATT RULES AND DISCIPLINES</b>	The rules and disciplines should be framed in recognition of the fact that, given the pivotal role which agriculture plays in the economic development of developing countries, as well as the high dependence of these countries on trade in agriculture both as importers and exporters, any disciplines that may be adopted relating to the measures that may be taken by contracting parties at the border, as well as to internal measures affecting conditions of competition, would have to include provisions for special and differential treatment which, <u>inter alia</u> :	Elimination of export subsidies as above. Embody throughout as above. Specific situation of net food-importing developing countries must be taken into account: NG5/W119 a basis for further work.

EXPORT COMPETITION (cont'd)

	<u>EGYPT, JAMAICA, MEXICO, MOROCCO AND PERU (NG5/W74 and W719)</u>	<u>BRAZIL AND COLOMBIA (NG5/W132)</u>	<u>BANGLADESH (on behalf of least-developed countries) (NG5/W126)</u>
<b>3. GATT RULES AND DISCIPLINES (cont'd)</b>	<p>(i) respect the policy objectives and measures adopted by the governments of the developing countries for promoting development of and growth in the agricultural sector;</p> <p>(ii) provide sufficient flexibility to these countries in accepting the obligations which the new rules may impose, in order to allow measures such as import and export restrictions and prohibitions, domestic incentives and export subsidies, etc., taking into account their development, financial and trade interests;</p> <p>(iii) facilitate the trade of developing countries by specifying special measures that should be taken by developed contracting parties. In this context, additional measures for the benefit of the least developed countries should also be elaborated (NG5/W74).</p>		
<b>4. SPECIAL AND DIFFERENTIAL TREATMENT FOR DEVELOPING COUNTRIES</b>		As above.	

EXPORT COMPETITION

	<u>INDIA (NG5/W/84)</u>	<u>ISRAEL (NG5/W/153)</u>
<b>1. AIMS</b>	<b>Elimination of all export subsidies.</b>	Improved GATT rules limiting export subsidies and their effects as necessary elements of a fair world trading system in agriculture.
<b>2. REFORM PROCESS</b>		
- Modalities	-	Basic premises should be drawn to disallow export subsidies, and maintain their use only according to a specific list of purposes or measures. Export subsidies should not be used to export surpluses of products produced under domestic subsidy or support programmes, nor to undermine price systems of importing countries or other third country producers.
- Policy Coverage	Direct export subsidies.	As above. List of certain non-trade-distorting export measures to be drawn up. Limitations on these permissible export subsidies to be negotiated (see NG5/W/153, Section III, para. 3).
- Product Coverage	All agricultural products.	A limited exception to the principle that export subsidies should not be used to export surpluses of products produced under domestic subsidy or support programmes should be made for clear food-aid programmes.
- Commitments and Implementation	-	Multilateral disciplines and dispute settlement mechanisms to ensure that principles outlined are met. Disciplines to ensure that minimal permissible export measures are not the cause for countervailing measures where there is no material injury.
- Food Aid and Concessional Transactions	-	Acceptance of overall GATT disciplines on export subsidies (after a transition period) related to implementation of special and differential treatment in other areas.
<b>3. GATT RULES AND DISCIPLINES</b>	<b>Enhanced GATT rules and disciplines.</b>	Developing countries should examine the feasibility of undertaking obligations in respect of export subsidies, consistent with their development and competitive needs provided developed countries enforce a prohibition on the use of all subsidies.
<b>4. SPECIAL AND DIFFERENTIAL TREATMENT FOR DEVELOPING COUNTRIES</b>		

SANITARY AND PHYTOSANITARY MEASURES

	<u>UNITED STATES</u> (NG5/W/118)	<u>CAIRNS</u> (NG5/W/112) (BRAZIL and COLOMBIA W/132)	<u>EUROPEAN COMMUNITY</u> (NG5/W/146)
1. PRINCIPLES TO BE ACCEPTED	<p>Harmonization of health and sanitary measures (NG5/W/76).</p> <p>Measures to be based on sound scientific evidence and recognition of the principle of equivalency</p> <p>Codex standards and OIE and IPPC risk assessment guidelines deemed to be based on sound scientific evidence</p> <p>National treatment with respect to all regulations, measures, approvals, etc.</p> <p>Obligation of contracting party not using international organization standard/guideline to show that its measures based on sound scientific evidence</p>	<p>Sanitary and phytosanitary measures only to the extent necessary and based on verifiable scientific evidence</p> <p>Measures taken on basis of acceptable levels of risk.</p> <p>Use of harmonized standards, methods, technologies, treatments and methodology of risk assessment</p> <p>Regional harmonization first step</p> <p>Recognition of pest/disease-free areas, and of equivalency</p> <p>National treatment with respect to regulations, standards, and inspection systems</p>	<p>Increase harmonization on basis of Codex standards, OIE and IPPC guidelines used as necessary guidelines of other international or regional technical bodies</p> <p>Regional harmonization as move towards global harmonization</p> <p>Differentiate between sanitary/phytosanitary vs. quality aspects of international standards</p> <p>Establish list of standards considered as accepted unless contracting party indicates otherwise and justifies nonacceptance</p> <p>Countries retain right to apply non-obligatory standards more stringent than international standards, as necessary</p> <p>Accept disease/pest-free regions</p> <p>Accept other countries' measures which achieve equivalent results through different procedures</p> <p>Establish appropriate levels of protection. Measures should not be maintained contrary to scientific evidence</p> <p>If conditions same, provide national treatment</p>

The following abbreviations have been used in these tables:

CAC or Codex	- Codex Alimentarius Commission
IPPC	- International Plant Protection Convention
OIE	- International Office of Epizootics
PPMs	- Production and Processing Methods
TBT Code	- Agreement on Technical Barriers to Trade

SANITARY AND PHYTOSANITARY MEASURES (cont'd)

	<u>UNITED STATES</u> (NGS/W/118)	<u>CAIRNS</u> (NGS/W/112) (BRAZIL and COLOMBIA W/132)	<u>EUROPEAN COMMUNITY</u> (NGS/W/146)
2. GATT RULES AND DISCIPLINES	Formal amendment of Art. XX(b) to require consistency with sound scientific evidence and recognition of equivalence	Clarification or modification of Article XX, or modification of TBT Code or distinct code	Develop a framework to reinforce GATT disciplines, particularly with regard to production and processing methods. Measures based on international standards should be deemed necessary Ad hoc negotiations to complement general rules
3. DISPUTE SETTLEMENT	Panels to give primary consideration to judgement of a technical advisory group, drawn from a list of experts provided by technical international organizations	Provide for technical advice from technical international organizations or experts sanctioned by them Compensation to LDCs for trade loss in case of unjustified stricter regulations or frequent changes	Examination of all issues by a single panel - recognize existing right to call upon scientific experts Establishment of roster of experts nominated by relevant international technical bodies
4. CONSULTATIONS	Encourage use of good offices, especially of international scientific organizations	Informal consultations may use experts nominated by technical international organizations, or agreed by both parties Ad hoc negotiations on significant issues	TBT-type consultation process Ad hoc consultations on particular issues
5. NOTIFICATIONS	- Bilateral - Ad hoc	Notify GATT of all proposed or adopted measures, including PHS and bilateral agreements, and including those of non-governmental or regional bodies, for circulation to CONTRACTING PARTIES and all interested standardizing bodies	Develop TBT-type procedure especially if international standards not used - implement immediately Notify before implementation (except in case of emergency) and provide for consultation
6. SPECIAL AND DIFFERENTIAL TREATMENT FOR DEVELOPING COUNTRIES	Evaluate effects of enhanced disciplines on LDCs, request FAO to provide technical assistance if appropriate	Longer time-frames where risk allows. Participants to provide technical assistance including advice, credit, donations, training and equipment	Examination in short term of effects of proposed disciplines on LDCs and their need for technical assistance
7. OTHER, INCLUDING TIME-FRAMES	Fully implemented by 1991	Freeze - no introduction of new measures unless necessary because of imminent threat	Short term: identification of sanitary/phytosanitary elements of relevant international standards; identify issues for ad hoc negotiations; develop notification procedure; immediate actions for LDCs

SANITARY AND PHYTOSANITARY MEASURES

	<u>JAPAN</u> (NG5/W/131 and NG5/W/156)	<u>NORDICS</u> (NG5/W/143, NG5/TWGSP/TW/9, W/10, W/11)	<u>AUSTRIA</u> (NG5/W/144)
<b>1. PRINCIPLES TO BE ACCEPTED</b>	<p>Sanitary and phytosanitary measures within scope of what necessary to protect human, animal or plant life or health, with allowance for differences in sanitary and geographic conditions, dietary customs. Above differences may necessitate more stringent standards than international standards. Minimize adverse effects on trade.</p> <p>Greater harmonization of measures based on sound scientific evidence, using guidelines (including guidelines for laying down standards) or standards of international scientific organizations.</p> <p>Harmonization to include principles on sanitary and phytosanitary measures and methods of proof and inspection, and level of acceptable/tolerable intake and its scientific evidence. Use of risk assessment concept should not expose life or health to danger; attempt for zero risk not denied. Recognition of pest- and disease-free areas examined through bilateral consultations on the basis of scientific evidence. Secondary effects duly recognized. Good offices of international scientific organizations may be requested.</p>	<p>Use of international standards except: national security, deceptive practices, climatic factors, dietary habits, spread of specific diseases or vermin. Explain reason for non-use if requested</p> <p>National, non-discriminatory treatment; encourage recognition of equivalency</p> <p>Harmonization of requirements, methods, procedures, etc.</p> <p>Regional harmonization as appropriate</p> <p>Extension of rights and obligations to local governmental and non-governmental bodies</p>	<p>Measures to be based on sound technical advice.</p> <p>Recognition of the principle of equivalence when judging certain measures.</p>
<b>2. GATT RULES AND DISCIPLINES</b>		<p>Establishment of separate Code or merging with TBT Code</p>	<p>Modification of Article XX(b), or specific code of conduct</p>

SANITARY AND PHYTOSANITARY MEASURES (cont'd)

	<u>JAPAN</u> (NG5/W/131 and NG5/W/156)	<u>NORDICS</u> (NG5/HGSP/W/9)	<u>AUSTRIA</u> (NG5/W/144)
<b>3. DISPUTE SETTLEMENT</b>	Use dispute settlement procedures of international scientific organizations. Use TBT procedures for food hygiene. Use or establishment of GATT dispute settlement procedures for animal and plant health not prejudiced.	Establish specific code-type dispute settlement procedures. Examination first by standing Committee. Panels may establish technical expert groups to assist them	Strengthen technical dispute settlement capacity of OIE, IPPC and Codex, so they provide conclusive judgements and/or recommendations.  Trade-related dispute settlement in GATT if the contracting party concerned has not taken measures in accordance with technical judgement/recommendation.
<b>4. CONSULTATIONS</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Bilateral consultations for animal and plant health.</li> <li>- Continuation of TBT-type procedures for consultations on food hygiene.</li> <li>- Ad hoc</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Sympathetic consideration to and opportunity for consultations</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-</li> </ul>
<b>5. NOTIFICATIONS</b>	In animal and plant health, notify GATT of measures likely to significantly affect trade and establish inquiry points. Use of international scientific organizations' notification systems where appropriate. Use TBT procedures for food hygiene.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Publication of measures with reasonable interval before implementation.</li> <li>- Establish inquiry points. Notify GATT if not using international standard and allow for comments except in emergency</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-</li> </ul>
<b>6. SPECIAL AND DIFFERENTIAL TREATMENT FOR DEVELOPING COUNTRIES</b>	Technical assistance from participants	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-</li> </ul>
<b>7. OTHER, INCLUDING TIME-FRAMES</b>	No freeze: new measures against threat of injuries permitted.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-</li> </ul>

SANITARY AND PHYTOSANITARY MEASURES

	KOREA (NG5/W/130)	MOROCCO (NG5/W/121)	BANGLADESH (NG5/W/126)
1. PRINCIPLES TO BE ACCEPTED	<p>National regulations should be scientifically proved, transparent and provide national treatment</p> <p>Promote harmonization of domestic rules and standards</p> <p>Recognize different dietary patterns, natural conditions, and technologies for protecting health. Participation of regional experts to improve international conditions</p>	<p>National regulations should be based on internationally recognized standards</p> <p>Harmonize research and analysis methods</p> <p>Strengthen resources of OIE, CAC and IPPC</p>	<p>-</p>
2. GATT RULES AND DISCIPLINES	Minimize risk of Article XX(b) use to detriment of trade liberalization	-	-
3. DISPUTE SETTLEMENT	Participation of regional experts in bilateral and multilateral dispute settlement	The standards and findings of OIE, CAC and IPPC should constitute a fundamental element in GATT dispute settlement	-
4. CONSULTATIONS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Bilateral</li> <li>- Ad hoc</li> </ul>	-	-
5. NOTIFICATIONS	National regulations should be transparent	-	-
6. SPECIAL AND DIFFERENTIAL TREATMENT FOR DEVELOPING COUNTRIES	Participation of regional experts to improve international sanitary and phytosanitary conditions	Technical assistance for LDCs in preparation of regulations and their implementation	Give special consideration to least-developed countries, including needs for technical assistance
7. OTHER, INCLUDING TIME-FRAMES	-	-	-

**SANITARY AND PHYTOSANITARY MEASURES**

EGYPT, JAMAICA, MEXICO, MOROCCO  
AND PERU (NG5/W/74)

**1. PRINCIPLES TO BE  
ACCEPTED**

**2. GATT RULES AND  
DISCIPLINES**

**3. DISPUTE SETTLEMENT**

**4. CONSULTATIONS**

- Bilateral
- Ad hoc

**5. NOTIFICATIONS**

Special measures needed to provide information on and transparency in application of regulations and measures.

Recognize that immediate application of international standards may serve as unintended barriers to trade among developing countries. Define a programme of technical assistance.

**7. OTHER, INCLUDING  
TIME-FRAMES**